BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1818. [NUMBER 1371.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ment Advertisement,

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

e prices established by Go- nt for the Sale of the Ho- pany's Madeira Wines in this e as follows:—

	Per Pipe.	Per Doz.
Particular	Rs. 650	or in Bottles Rs. 25
Market	607	Ditto 24

ne Wines in Bottle will not be dispo- of in any less quantity than six dozen.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
Warehouse K. & Com. Acct.

BOMBAY,
Warehouse Keeper & Com. Acct's Office,
1st December 1818.

Government Notification.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received a despatch from His Excellency the Vice Roy of Goa notifying that all restrictions in respect to quarantine on vessels arriving from Bombay have been removed.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
1st December 1818.

Sale of Presents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT at 12 o'Clock on Monday next the 7th instant, sundry Articles of Presents will be sold by Public Auction at the Civil Pay Office, on the Hon'ble Company's account.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. BEST,
Civil Pay Master.

BOMBAY,
Civil Pay Office,
3d December 1818.

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the suit of DIOGO DE SALDANHA,
AGAINST
MICHAELLA DE LIMA, *Widow and Executrix of the late* MATHEWS ILLACIO DIAS, *deceased.*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Tuesday next the 8th Instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by public outcry, on the premises, situated at Mazagon behind the Nabob's House, the undermentioned Property of the above named Defendant.

Lot First.—A Dwelling house covered with Tiles, Bungalow, and large Garden with Cocoanut Trees & other Fruit Trees, in the neighbourhood of a house of Mathews Awo.

Lot Second—A Small Garden do. do. do. and other Articles of Furniture.

G. W. MIGNAN
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
5th December 1818.

શ્રી•ચુમબઇ•ની•નામદાર•રીઙ્કાડર•ઙ્રોરટ શરીફ્નું•વેચાણ

ઙ્રોરટનાં•હોઙ્કમથી•હાય•આરીહુંડે•ભા બત•એજે•ફરંગી•ડીઓગો•દીશાલદાનાં ફરીઆદીનો•ઙ્કરનાર * ફરંગણ•આશીલા દીલીમા•મરનાર•ફરંગી•માથ્યુશ•આ લીશ•દીઆશની•ઘણીઅંણી•તથા•વ ઙ્કીલચ્છે•તે•હુપર *

ખબર•દીઅાથી•આપીએચજે•અંગલ વારને•દીને•તારીખ ૮ મી•આએ•મઈ નાનીએ•પાછલે•પોહોરે•ઙ્કલાઙ્ક ૩ને•અ મલે•જાહેર•લીલંહુ•ફરીને•વેચશે•તેજ• જગો•હુપર•મજગાંમ•મધે•નવાબનાં•ઘર ની•પછવાડે * નીચે•લખેલી•મીલકત • જેહેની•હુપર•ફરીઆદીચ્છે•તેઘણીની *

ખાટ ૧ લો•ઘેર ૧ રેહવાનું•તલીઆં નાં•છાપરાંનું•બંગલો•તથા•મોટી•વાડી• નરીએલીના•ઝાડ•શાથે•તથા•બીજાં•મે વાના•જાહાડીચ્છે•મજગાંમનો•માથીહુશ• આવાનાં•ઘરની•પડોશમો *

ખાટ ૨ જો•એઙ્ક•નાહલી•વાડી•તથા બંગલો•એજ•જગો•હુપર * અને•પરચુ ટણ•શાંમાંનચ્છે * તા• ૫ મી•ડીશેમબર ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી *

FOR SALE
An improved
ESTATE
AT
Umbroley,
THE PROPERTY
OF THE LATE
R. S. KITSON Esq.

ELIGIBLY SITUATED
ON THE PUBLIC ROAD
Near Cawasjee Patel's Tank
ABOUT TWO MILES FROM TOWN
CONSISTING OF

A Substantial DWELLING HOUSE, 64 feet in breadth, 38 feet in depth and two stories in height; with extensive out-offices.

A new built DWELLING HOUSE of two stories, 54 feet in breadth and 34 feet in depth; with suitable out-offices.

About five thousand seven hundred square yards of ground, with 103 Cocoanut trees, various other fruit trees, and a well of good water: the whole of the property enclosed with a chunam-built wall.

Further particulars may be known on application to Messrs. W. and D. West, the Executors.

Bombay 5th Dec. 1818.

To the AMATEURS of RACES, and GENTLEMEN at the Presidency, and Out-Stations.

J. C. GAMA,

DRUGGIST &c. &c.

BEGS leave to inform, that he supplies every kind of Horse Medicines of the best quality, viz Cordial Balls, Purging Balls, Alterative Balls, Diuretic Balls, Blisters, Embrocations, Lotions &c. &c.

Bombay, 5th December 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ESTATE and PLANTATION in the Island of Sumatra, near Bencoolen, called Bantongon, whereof the late WALTER EWER was seized and possessed at the time of his decease, and which was devised by him to his Sons JOHN and WALTER EWER, subject to the payment of his just Debts and of certain Annuities, will be sold at Calcutta on the Twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, to the highest bidder, at Auction by Messieurs GOULD and CAMPBELL, where a Copy of the said Will may be seen; together with the Copies of the Title Deeds of the said Estate and the Conditions of Sale.

The Title Deeds and a Copy of the said Will; together with Conditions of Sale, may be also seen at the Office of the Hon'ble Company's Attorney, at Calcutta; also Copies of these Documents may be seen at the Hon'ble Company's Attornies' Offices, at Madras and Bombay.

The Plantation is situated on the Babattang Stream, with the Village of Bantongon at its entrance from which it derives its name, and is distant about ten miles from the Settlement of Fort Marlborough. The extent of the Estate is very considerable, but the deep ravines and impenetrable jungles which form a great part of it, and the uncertainty of its boundary on the North East towards the Hills preclude the possibility of furnishing at present an accurate statement of the quantity of Land it contains. The cultivated part of it however may be estimated at 24 acres. The Ground according to the Title Deeds is bounded on the West, by the road leading to the Hon'ble Company's Plantation, on the South towards Sillibar by the Village of Bantongon, and on the East by the Rivulet of Babattang, and on the North East towards the Hills, the boundary is uncertain and undefined.

It appears from the latest accounts received at Calcutta, that a very considerable number of the Nutmeg Trees which have been transplanted, are in a thriving state, that about two thousand Nutmeg plants will be fit for transplanting in about a year, and that all the Clove Trees of which there is a considerable number, are in a very flourishing condition, and it is believed that the Plantation is capable of being rendered very productive and valuable.

The particulars respecting the extent and nature of the said Estate and Plantation, may however be more fully learnt by an application to the Government at Bencoolen.

The purchase money will, for the satisfaction of Purchasers, be deposited in the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, at Calcutta, to whom the Estate of the said Walter Ewer is largely indebted under a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, and is to be paid immediately upon the execution of the Deeds by the said John and Walter Ewer, the elder and younger Sons and Devisees of the said Testator, and whatever claim or interest the said United Company may have to the above mentioned Estate and Plantation, or to any part of it, they will duly give a release for, if required, to the Purchaser.—Dated the 23d day of September 1818.

A CARD.

BOMBAY
NEW ESTABLISHMENT
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF
Young Ladies.

IT having been suggested that an Establishment opened upon an œconomical plan in Bombay, would undoubtedly meet with success; MRS. HUNT in consequence submits the following, most respectfully, to the notice and consideration of PARENTS and GUARDIANS of CHILDREN.

Her present dwelling will accommodate TWENTY YOUNG LADIES; and the plan of Education will be conducted on the same principles as Schools of the first consequence in England; which MRS. HUNT will perform, without the aid of Masters, on the undermentioned terms, viz.

Board, English Language grammatically, Writing and Arithmetic, Plain Needle Work, and Embroidery in Silks, in Landscape, Fruits and Flowers,—Rs. 25 per Mensem, which includes (Medical Attendance excepted) every charge of the Seminary.

PER MENSEM.

Lessons on the Forté Piano, to Boarders,	.....	.....	20
Ditto	in	Drawing, ...	10
Ditto	in	Dancing, ...	10

Bombay, 7th November 1818.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Bombay Tavern
WAREHOUSE,
Just Imported,
SOME FINE OLD
WHISKEY
IN QUART BOTTLES;
LIKEWISE
TAMARIND FISH
IN KEGS,
FROM GOA.
Bombay, 5th December 1818.

PARRY & CO.
Architects, Coach Builders, and Vehicles of all Descriptions.

BEG leave respectfully to acquaint their friends in particular and the public in general that in consequence of the increase of business and the want of space in the premises they lately occupied, they have removed their establishment to the new House above Baboolla Tank near *Palm mount House*, where from the extensive accomodations they possess, they flatter themselves they are able to execute the several Branches of their business in a far superior style to any thing yet done in Bombay; and, where it may be possible, at reduced charges; and they hope for a continuance of the liberal Patronage with which they have been hitherto favoured.

Orders and communications will be received at their late premises by Mr. Tomkins.

Bombay 28th November 1818.

JOHN YEATES,
LATE PARTNER WITH
Baxter and Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to open a concern in the same Business as B. & Co. as early as possible, of which further notice will be given. For this purpose he has engaged the premises now occupied by Mr. TOMKINS, in Apollo Street opposite the Admiralty House, and in the intermediate time, all orders will meet with due attention at the Godown, the corner of Dady's buildings.

J. Y. begs to inform his friends at the outstations, that any orders they may favor him with, will be executed with articles of the best description and upon the most moderate terms.

Bombay, 20th November 18 8.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MAJOR JAMES CLOTWORTHY McCLINTOCK, in charge of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. having realized into cash, the effects of the late Capt. H. B. CORKER of the same Corps, has, after payment of Regimental debts, funeral expenses, and servants' wages—remitted the balance, amounting to Rupees three hundred and eighty eight three quarters and fifty six reas (388-3-56) to the Sub Treasurer at Bombay.

Baroda, 13th October 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of COLONEL RICHARD MABERT, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on the Bengal Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Register for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, 4th December 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration with the Will annexed, of the Estate and Effects of Major JAMES LIGHTON, late of the Hon'ble East India Company's Corps of Artillery on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to Messrs. HENRY WOOLER and FRANCIS LUGRIN of Bombay, Wine Merchants and Shopkeepers, as Bond Creditors on the estate of the said deceased.

Bombay 21st November 1818.

For Sale,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE
BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25TH NOVEMBER 1818.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

The Honorable Court of Directors having conveyed to the Supreme Government, their intention to confer on their native Army a strong and lasting mark of favor, in consideration of past services as well as with a view to encourage future exertions, and the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council being impressed with a high sense of the devotion, fidelity, and distinguished gallantry which the native Troops of this Establishment have ever displayed in the service of the British Government, qualities which have been pre-eminently manifested on the most trying occasions during the late war, have resolved to carry the munificent intention of the Hon'ble Court into immediate effect by establishing a new and superior rank of native Commissioned Officers, to be denominated Subedaar and Syrang Majors, and by appointing colour Havidaurs in the different corps of the Army.

The situation of Subedaur and Syrang Majors will not be considered as conferring any office, command, or superiority, in the corps or regiment, to which they belong, differing from that of Subedaur or Syrang, the Senior of whom they are only to be considered; but in the case of detachments formed from different corps, and doing duty together, the Subedaur or Syrang Major will have the benefit of his Army rank in like manner as with regard to Brevet Commissions among European Officers.

A selection will be made for this distinguished rank by the Commander in Chief, and it is to be understood that mere seniority without recorded acts of distinguished conduct in the Field, will establish no claim. Commissions will be granted by Government on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief setting forth the merits and claims of the individual to honorable distinction.

The Subedaurs of the regular Corps of native Cavalry, Infantry, and Pioneers, and the Syrangs of Gun-lascars only are to be eligible for this promotion, unless in case of extraordinary conduct and bravery justifying a departure from all ordinary Regulations.

The number of Subedaur and Syrang Majors to be established at present is 2 for the Cavalry, 22 for the Infantry, one for the Gun-lascars and one for the Pioneers.

It will be discretionary at all times with the Commander in Chief, to fill up the whole or only a part of the regulated number, nor will it be required that every vacancy which may take place among the Subedaur and Syrang Majors of the Army, should occasion a selection for promotion in the same corps in which the casualty occurs.

A Brevet pay of 25 Rupees per mensem, is to be annexed to the Commission of Subedaur and Syrang Major in addition to his ordinary allowances as officer of a company.

The Brevet pay of Subedaur and Syrang Majors shall be continued to them after their transfer to the invalid or pension establishment; but with a view to prevent any laxity of conduct on the part of the native officers after attaining those ranks, the continuation of additional pay after transfer will depend on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief.

Syrang Majors to do the duty of Syrangs with their companies but to rank in the Army with Subedaurs according to the dates of their commissions.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council will be ready at all times to take into consideration any acts of distinguished conduct on the part of Subedaur and Syrang Majors which may be submitted by the Commander in Chief, in view to confer such encreased honors and rewards, as the nature of each case may seem to require, in accordance with the sentiments of the Honorable Court.

One Havildaur of each Troop and Company of the corps of Cavalry and Infantry, to be appointed Colour Havildaurs under such Rules for their selection with regard to merit and qualifications as the Commander in Chief may please to direct.

The Colour Havildaurs are to receive an additional pay of 2 Rupees per mensem and to be distinguished by the same badges as directed for the Colour Serjeants.

One Troop Serjeant Major to be appointed to each Troop of European horse artillery on the same additional pay as allowed for that rank in His Majesty's Dragoons.

One Brigade Serjeant to be appointed in each Company of European Foot Artillery on the same additional Pay as allowed to Colour Serjeants in the European Infantry.

One Havildaur Major to be appointed in each company of pioneers on the additional pay of 2 Rupees per mensem.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to cause these orders to be explained in the fullest manner to the different corps of the army and to issue such orders for carrying them into effect as he may deem necessary.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the pay of Trumpeter to the Native Cavalry of this Presidency be the same as that of Naique viz. per day (2qr. 31reas) two quarters and thirty one reas, or per Month, Rupees (17 2) Seventeen and two quarters.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1818.

Captain George Litchfield, of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick Certificate for a period of six months from the date of his Embarkation.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Bombay Militia be disbanded from the 31st of next month.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1818.

Major J. C. McClintock of the 1st—6th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

The furlough to sea on sick certificate granted to Captain J. W. Stokoe, Commanding the Independent Veteran Company, by the Government Order of the 10th of March last, and continued to the end of the present month on the 7th ultimo, is extended to the end of December.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1818.

The following promotion and appointment are ordered to take place in the Commissariate Department in succession to Major Sandwith.

Sub Assistant Commissary Snodgrass to be Assistant Commissary in the Southern Division of Guzerat.

Sub Assistant Commissary Dunsterville to succeed Captain Snodgrass in the charge of the Department at Poona.

Lieutenant Molesworth of the 1st | 6th Regt. Native Infantry to be Sub Assistant Commissary in the Deccan.

The following promotion is ordered to take place.

Commissariat Department: Sub Conductor Wm. Clarke to be Conductor in succession to Law, deceased,—date of rank 1st Novr. 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Moore of the 9th Regt. N. I. to the charge of the Commissariate Department at Pallee.

Bombay Castle, 1st Dec. 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Mr. John Hine, Surgeon to the Residency at Bagdad, to proceed to England on furlough for three years, without coming to the Presidency.

Mr. Asst. Surgeon Coates Bell is appointed to succeed Mr. Hine as Surgeon at Bagdad.

Mr. Asst. Surgeon Hall is appointed to be Surgeon at Bushire, and Asst. Surgeon Dow to the Medical duties at Bussora.

Messrs. Bell, Hall and Dow are not however to proceed to the stations to which they stand appointed by this General Order, until so directed.

Bombay Castle, 3d Decr. 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to continue Lieut. Spratt of the 2d Bat. 2d Regt. N. I. who has received charge of the commissariate duties at Malwan from Capt. Wood, in charge of that department.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Brigadier General Smith C. B. on the 23d ult. of Subadar Shaik Peer Mahomed of the 1st | 4th Regt. N. I. to be commandant of Loghur, and Subadar Pursan Sing of the 1st | 7th Regt. N. I. to be commandant of Poorunder.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN ROMER Esq. to be Second Judge of the Court of Circuit and Appeal,

Thomas Morris Keate, Esq. to be Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of Surat and Magistrate of the City of Surat and Town of Randier.

John A. Pope Esq. to be Mayor of Bombay for the ensuing year.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of Nov. 1818.

THERMOMETER BAROMETER

1818.		11 A. M.	1 P. M.	4 P. M.	11 A. M.	4 P. M.	Remarks
Nov. Sun.	date	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	In. dec	In. dec	
	1	84	84½	85	30 12	30 ..	
	2	82½	83½	84½	30 14	30 14	
	3	81½	83	84½	30 15	30 14	
	4	81½	83	83½	30 12	30 13	
	5	81½	82½	84½	30 19	30 14	
	6	82	83½	84½	30 15	30 13	
	7	82½	83½	85½	29 14	30 12	
	8	83	84	85½	30 13	30 14	
	9	83	83½	84½	30 04	30 13	
	10	82½	83½	84½	30 12	30 15	
	11	82½	84½	84½	30 15	30 15	
	12	82½	83½	85½	30 15	30 14	
	13	81½	83	84½	30 06	30 04	
	14	82	83	85	30 12	30 05	
	15	81	82½	83½	30 12	30 05	
	16	80½	82½	83	30 12	30 04	
	17	80	80½	82½	30 12	30 01	
	18	79	80½	82½	30 13	30 0	
	19	79½	80½	82½	30 13	30 07	
	20	79½	81½	83	30 19	29 97	
	21	79½	81½	83½	30 04	29 95	
	22	79	81	83	30 04	29 94	
	23	80	81½	79	30 01	29 97	
	24	81	82	84	30 02	29 93	
	25	81	82½	84	30 02	29 95	
	26	80½	82	84	30 02	29 95	
	27	80½	82½	84½	30 05	29 94	
	28	80½	81½	82½	30 01	29 96	
	29	79	81½	82½	30 05	29 97	
	30	78½	80½	81½	30 09	29 99	

THE
COURIER,
DECEMBER 5, 1818.

We have much pleasure in being allowed to publish the following letter giving an account of a very gallant & succesful repulse of an attack made by two of the Joassmee pirate vessels off Porebunder, on a boat in which was a small detachment of the 1st. 5th. Bombay N. I. under the command of Lieut. Powell,

To

MAJOR W. GILBERT,
Commanding Det[achment]
1st [illegible]

SIR.

I have the honor to report, that between the hours of twelve and forenoon, when within about three Porebunder, I perceived two large pa[ttamars] apparently bearing down for the purpose attacking the boat in which I was abo[ard] on nearing, they proved to be two Joassmee pirates, and when within pistol shot opened a smart matchlock fire which was returned by me, and I am happy to add, that after three quarters of an hour, I succeeded in beating them off without any loss on my side.

In concluding the report, I beg to say that the whole of the sepoys behaved with the greatest coolness, and from the steady fire which was kept up by them, I am convinced some casualties must have occurred on the side of the enemy, which was probably the cause of their not attempting to board.

I have the honor to be
SIR,
Your most Obt. Servant
S. POWELL,
Lt. 5th Regt. N. I.

POREBUNDER,
12th November 1818.

By accounts dated 25th November, near the Mahadew hills, we have the gratification of learning that that distinguished officer, Captain Davies, commanding H. H. the Nizam's reformed horse, on the morning of the 25th November, after a march of 22 miles, came on a party of plunderers in the strong hills of Mahadew. The enemy were daring enough to draw up and receive the charge of Captain Davies's troops, who in an instant sabred 23 dead, and wounded 13 others; the remainder fled up the hills: and as these were too steep for the cavalry to follow, Captain Davies and his party dismounted, but were unable to to come up with the fugitives.

We are sorry to learn that the epidemic disease has within the last few days appeared at Damaum with considerable violence: we also regret to find that it has extended as far as Aleppee. At this presidency, it still continues, a few fresh cases occurring daily.

The report of casualties during the month of November is

Died of Cholera Morbus,	
Males, Females and Children,	57
Ditto, of other natural causes,	443
Total.	500

The only vessel from Europe since our last, is the long expected ship Castle Forbes; and although her arrival is an interesting one, in relieving us from anxiety for the safety of the passengers and crew, yet from the unusual length of her voyage, she is the bearer of nothing in the shape of news. She was becalmed for three weeks to the northward of the line in the Atlantic ocean, and from the heavy swell of the sea and rolling of the ship lost her topmasts more than once.

The Hannah, Heathorn, for London, goes to sea today at noon; & the Timandra some time next week.

We are happy to insert the following high testimony of the effective state &c. of a portion of our gallant army.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

"*Poonah, 23d November* 1818.

To

LIEUTENANT COLONEL COX,
COMMANDING AT POONAH.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commander in Chief to convey to you his entire approbation at the fine and truly soldier-like appearance of the line under arms this morning.

The order, efficiency, and high state of discipline which each corps has attained, reflects the greatest credit on their respective Commandants, as well as on all the officers and men, Europeans and natives, under your immediate command; and His Excellency avails himself with pleasure of this opportunity of signifying, through you, his admiration of their many eminent and distinguished services.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt. humble servt.
(Signed) C. B. TUCKER,
Military Secretary."

ARRIVALS.—Cadet Charles Elderton, Infantry.
Cadet Wm. Rollings, do.
Cadet Jas. Boswell, do.
Cadet Wm. Keys, do.
Cadet T. Marshall, do.
Cadet J. Forbes, do.
Assistant Surgeon Jas. Kellie M. E. Artillery.
Major W. Sandwith, E. Regt.
Ensign Kensington,
Dr. Wallace Deputy Medical Storekeeper.
Ensign S. Turner, 2d Bat. 4th Regt.
Assist. Surgeon V. Kemball, Baroda Residency
Captain W. P. Cunningham, 12th L. I. M. E
Lieut. W. Andros, H. M. 65th Regt
DEPARTURES.—Capt. A. G. Low H. M. 89th Regt.
Lieut. Thompson, do.
Capt. Bromley, B. Major.
Lieut. Col. Boye,
Ensign W. F. Allen, 1st Bat. 5th Regt.
Cornet G. J. O. Paul, 1st Light Cavalry.
Capt. Edwd. Towsey, 3d Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 29th Ship Castle Forbes, Captain James Frazer, from London. the 5th May, Bourbon 15th October.

Dec. 2d, Brig Latchman, Syrang Smalljee, from Colombo the 24th Nov. 1818.

Passengers per Castle Forbes,

Messers, John Forbes,—J. P. Boswell,—Thos. Marshall,—John Harding,—Charles T. Elderton, —Wm. Rollings,—Wm. Fitsmorice,—H. Thomas Newhouse,—Wm. Keys; Cadets.—Mr. J. Hood Freemariner.

DEPARTURES—Dec. 2d, Brig Endeavour, Commander F. Manesse to Mauritius.

Do. 3d Ship Edward, Capt. Robert Johnson to London.

Do. 4th, H. M. Ship Eden Francis E. Loch Esq. Captain, to the Persian Gulph.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 13, Ship Frances Charlotte, Capt. J. Field, for the Cape of Good Hope,—16, Ship Cornwall, Capt. C. C. Harris, for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 3, ship Eclipse, John Cogill, from Portsmouth 1st July.

Arab ship Abassy, Sallaman, from Muscat 13th Sept.

4, Ame. brig Cherub, J. Davis, from Boston, 30th June.

Arab ship Osmony, Syed Ally, from Muscat, 20th August,

5, Arab ship Mustaffa, Abdullah, fron Muscat, 25th August.

Ship Rockinghan, G. Waugh, from Portsmouth, 1st July.

6, Brig Salamance, James Sutherland, from Rangoon 13th October.

7, ship Phœnix, J. Thomson, from London, 27th March.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 3, ship Mary Ann, J. Webster, for Colombo.

Ship Reyne, B. Furguson, for ditto.

Ship Margaret, G. Georgeson, for Cape of Good Hope.

Ship Hugh Crawford, B. Athel, for Greenock.

Ship Mustapha, J. Hurst, for Persian Gulph.

Brig Novo Destino P. J. Branco, for Rio de Janeiro.

Ship Guildford, M. Johnson, Jur. for Liverpool.

An American ship Saratago, N. Leach, for Boston.

5, Lord Hungerford, J. G. Williams, for Colombo.

Ship Cornwallis, T. Brown, for ditto.

Ship Jessy, A. Landale, for Bombay,

Ship Flora, G. Young, for ditto on the 7th instant.

American ship Sea Lion, A. Hewett, for Boston, on the 6th instant.

9, American ship Edward, J. Macay, for Philadelphia, 8th instant.

Ditto, ship William Dawson, James Scott, for Liverpool.

Passengers per Rockingham,
FROM LONDON.

Mrs. Colvin and 2 Children,
Mr. James Colvin,
Miss A. Ress.
Mr. Peter McMellan, Surgeon,
Mr. John Dovton, Mariner,
Mr. Richard Wilcox, Cadet,
Mr. F. J Stainforth, ditto.

Passengers per Brig *Salamanca, Capt.* W. Roy. Country Service.

Extract from the Report of the Ship Phœnix Capt. John Thomson

PASSENGERS FROM LONDON.

Mrs. Kelso,
Miss Murray,
Mr. C Smith, } Cadets.
Mr. Francis Candy, }
FROM ST. HELENA.
Mr. Knipe,
Miss Knipe,
FROM MADRAS.
James Taylor, Esq. Civil Service,
Charles Clay, Esq. ditto,
Capt. J. Follarton.

Vessels remaining at the following stations, 9th November.

Diamond Harbour.— H. C Ship Phœnix Astel, oldstream, Cambridge, Europe, St. Julian.

Kedgeree:—Bumayon Shaw, Hugh Crawfor, Margaret, and Mutaiba, gone down; Mary Ann, Boyne Jessy and Saratoga, (American) passed down.

New Anchorage:—Honorable Company's ship Marchioness of Ely, Prince Regent, Warren Hastings, General Hewett, Asia, Dunera and Fort William.

Saugor:—H. C Ship Fairlie.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

Longitude.—An instrument has recently been invented for the discovery for the longitude, that has been sent out, as an experiment, on board two vessels to this Country—which ids fair to be a valuable improvement in nautical science. It is said to give the longitude so correctly that one of the ships, now in the River, has ran by it the whole of the voyage. We are not sufficiently instructed in its principles to describe it properly, but we understand that its construction is of a very simple nature, being two perpendicular wheels crossing each other; the outer one stationary and the inner one moving upon an axis as the course of the ship is to the East or West, and cutting, upon a given point, the outer wheel, gives, with some nautical corrections, the longitude. A compass and the actuating cause is said to be underneath. We should be happy to find some of our nautical readers obliging the public with a clear and scientific description of this Invention. The Inventor is said to be a poor man at Liverpool.

Calcutta Star.

Navy.—By a recent regulation of the Lords commissioners of the Admiralty, four Lieutenants are to be allowed to all ships of the fourth and fifth rates, and three Lieutenants to all sixth rates on the peace establishment, which will give employment to additional number of that class of Officers.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.]—At the village of Bajeepoora, on the morning of the 24th November, Assistant Surgeon Geo. Sharp, of the 2d battalion 5th regiment B. N. I. This young man fell a sacrifice to an ardent zeal, which urged him to afford the promptest aid to relieve the sufferings of his fellow creatures, at a time when his health was considerably impaired by the great and constant exertions which his humanity had induced him to make in the same laudable pursuit: To the regret which will generally be felt for the loss of such a man, many will have the additional sorrow, attendant on the recollection of the death of one, whose professional abilities, combined with the kindest attentions, have, under Divine Providence, restored to them the blessings of health.

On the 30th November Mr. Samuel Shipman, painter.

Lately in Kandeish, Captain Colin Campbell, of H. M's. 67th Regiment, and Brigade Major to Col. Huskisson.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.]—On the 19th Oct. the Lady of W. R. B. Bennett, Esq. C. S of a Daughter.

On the 3d Nov. the Lady of A. G. Paterson, Esq. of a son.

On the 6th Nov. Mrs. James Lumsdain, of a son.

Marriages.]—At Cawnpore, the 27th Oct. Captain Christopher D'Oyly Aplin, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Marshall, to Julia, Fourth Daughter of Major-General Marshall.

At Soorool, on the 4th Nov. Robert Creighton, Esq. C. S. to Emily, Second Daughter of John Cheap, Esq.

On the 7th Nov. Mr. Denman, Assistant in the Office of B. Comberbach, Esq. Attorney at Law. to Mrs. Blackmore, Relict of Anthony Blackmore, Esq. late of Calcutta.

At Benares, on the 14th of October last, John Elerton, Esq. of Goamalty, to Mrs. Myers, Relict of the late William Myers, Esq. of Calcutta.

At Kishnaghur, on the 29th Oct. W. H. Belli, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Shearman.

DEATHS.—On the 3d Nov. Mrs. C. Bellart, Relict of the late Lieut. L. D. Bellart, aged 85 years.

On the 29th Oct. Mr. William Hedger, Crier, Keeper, and Apparitor of the Supreme Court.

At Muttra, on the 24th Oct. John, Son of Captain R. G. Sterling.

In Camp at Sonara near Rampoorah, on the 13th Oct. Serjeant-Major Henry Bidgood, of the 1st Bn. 1st Regt. N. I.

At Poonea, on the 27th Oct. Edward George, Son of Captain John Littledale Gale.

In Camp near Cotah Gurrah, Mr. William Nugent Comyn, Apothecary to the Artillery, with Brigadier-General Watson's Division of the Army.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.]—At Masulipatam, on the 5th November Lieut. A. D. Coull, of the Artillery.

In Camp at Mooltye, on the 27th October Lieut. H. Boulton, 16th N. I.

On the 30th October, at Ellichpore, Captain Lieut. E. Lyne, 1st Light cavalry.

In Camp West Bank of the Moossan River, on the 29th October Lieut. James Anderson, of the Madras European Regiment.

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. Dowell, Commercial Resident at Vizagapatan.

Mr. H. Taylor, Commercial Resident at Maddepollam.

Mr. W. A. Fraser, Deputy Commercial Resident at Vizagapatam.

Mr. W. Montgomerie, Deputy Commercial Resident at Maddopollam.

The Monsoon Rains have fallen in great abundance at the Presidency since Thursday last, but have not been attended with much wind. The fall since Friday has been between 14 and 15 inches. Much damage, we are sorry to find, has been done to the habitations of the natives by the heavy fall which has taken place.

The Epidemic, we are concerned to find, has appeared at Pondicherry, and many persons are stated to have fallen victims to it.

The Ceylon Government Gazette of the 31st ultimo, announces the capture of the Rebel Chiefs Kappitipola and Pelime Talawe; the subjoined is the account of this important event, from the Ceylon Papper.

"We stop the Press to announce to the public the joyful news that Kappitipola and Pelime Talawe are both taken prisoners by Captain Fraser. This intelligence comes from Kornegalle, and though not in an official shape, since no report had been received from Capt. Fraser, there seems little reason for doubting its truth. It was received from another Detachment in the field. The probability of this important event is confirmed by an Ola sent to Lieut. Col. Kelly from Kappitipola then in the seven Korles, on the borders of Putlam, the very country in the neighbourhood of which Capt. Fraser has been in pursuit of Pelime Talawe: We were not before aware of Kappitipola's having fled in that direction: In his Ola that champion of Rebellion has the assurance to vindicate his innocence, and profess his readiness to surrender himself: We shall forbear any comments until the account of his seizure be fully confirmed.

The Neyagamina Dessave has been condemned in Kandy by a Court Martial, and is ordered for execution this day.

Wellepille Mohattale a notorious rebel in Ouva, has surrendered to Capt. Cleather.

150 stand of Arms had just been brought in to Kornegalle, when the letters of the 29th were dispatched from thence."

"Official accounts are just received of the capture of Kappitipola and Pelime Talawe by Lieut. O'Neil."

The rebel Chief Ellapola *Maha Nileme*, was publicly executed at Kandy on the 27th ultimo. We copy the following particulars of his execution from the Ceylon Paper.

"On the 27th Instant Ellepola Maha Nileme suffered the Sentence of Death awarded against him by a Court Martial on the 17th Instant. The judgment was that he should be hanged; but on his petition, the Sentence was commuted to decapitation, the mode of inflicting Capital Punishment on Kandyan Chiefs under the Ancient Government, although it was then usually preceded by the most cruel and lingering tortures. The prisoner was conveyed to the place fixed for the execution, near the Bogumbera Tank outside the Gate leading to Colombo at 8 in the morning, by the whole of the Troops off duty, commanded by Major Bayly, who superintended this awful duty; he conducted himself with the greatest firmness, and after the warrant was read in English and Cingalese, knelt down, and fixing his closed hands on the ground, bent his head forward, to receive the fatal stroke, which was inflicted by a man of the cast appropriated for such executions, with a sharp Mahratta Sword; the first blow cut deep, and deprived the victim of all sensation, but was not conclusive, and the Sword having broke in consequence, as was discovered, of a flaw on the back of the blade, rendered the severing the head completely from the body, a longer act than was to be desired, during which however only one convulsive moment evinced life to remain in the body of the prisoner.

The execution was witnessed by a numerous concourse of spectators; among whom were observed the Priests of the temple on the Hill near the Castle; after the crowd dispersed, the body was buried by the orders of Governmnet, the family of the deceased refusing to interfere, and himself having expressed a wish that it should be left a prey to the dogs, as would have taken place the under former despotism."

In the House occupied by one of the principal Rebel Chiefs (Kiwulgedera) an Ola was found addressed to him by Happitagamma—of which we shall give a translation," observes the Ceylon Paper, "because it shews in strong colours the desperate situation, to which the writer conceives himself to be reduced. "Our Country is entered on all sides by the English with large bodies of the people from Ouva, who will kill us and destroy our property. All the *other countries have submitted: We must either collect our people, and fight the English, or, take poison. Whatever you do, I will follow your example; be quick and decide, for we cannot long escape being taken by the English."*

[Govt. Gaz. Nov. 19, 1818.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Lieut. Colonel A. MacIntosh, Dep. Com. Gen.—Capt. W. James Sub-Assist. Com. Gen.—Lieut. Jas. Boles, 2d Bat. 9th N. I.

DEPARTURE.] Capt. F. Bowes, Paymaster Quilon.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.			SELL.	
Rs.	Ans.	Nov. 11, 1818.	Rs.	Ans.
6	8	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation Disc.	7	0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
OCTOBER 23, 1818

Mr. S. M. DUNTZE Assistant to the Collector of Meerut.

The body of insurgents dispersed by the detachment under Lieutenant Cruikshank in the Bietool Valley, appears to have consisted of 200 Arabs, 150 Hindoostanees, and 150 Goands, and that, excepting a few Poorubees, all the killed were Arabs, among whom were three Jemmadars. The village which had been occupied by the enemy was burnt, and four magazines of powder, two containing large quantities, were blown up. As soon as this enterprize was accomplished, Lieutenant Cruikshank, with laudable zeal, returned towards the hills to Bancore for the purpose of attacking a Goand Chief, named Gubba, who was posted in the neighbourhood of the last scene of action. On his approach trumpets were sounded, and a fire from matchlocks and jinjals opened upon him. Lieutenant Cruikshank immediately divided his small party, with the view of ascending the mountain rapidly, and getting in the rear of the insurgents, sending at the same time Lieutenant Heaver to attack them in front. After a few rounds, however, the Goands fled further up the hill, deserting the village, which our sepoys burnt to the ground. Lieutenant Lane of the 7th Cavalry, was, in this affair, wounded through the leg, the ball killing his horse, which is the second he has had shot under him within the last two months. From the period that Lieutenant Cruikshank started till his return to Rancepore, he had marched 40 miles, and fought two battles, all in 26 hours! The sepoys went through the fatigue with the utmost cheerfulness, although the roads were very bad, and they had nothing to eat till all was over. With officers who gallantly lead them on, they can accomplish any thing.

We had not before leisure to notice a very dashing affair conducted by Major Bowen of the Madras Army. With only 100 Infantry he went against Boordaee, and with this small force drove the Arabs out of the Village, after which they were cut up by the Cavalry, to the number of about 300. Major Bowen had expected a reinforcement, but the rise of the nullahs prevented its junction, and he bravely determined to commence operations without further aid. This intrepid officer was wounded at the battle of Muhedpore, where the army of Holkar was overthrown.

From several accounts it appears that the Arabs have lost at least one thousand of their own body, in the late rencontres, exclusive of the Goands by whom they are retained.

The embarrassing state of the roads, and the obstacles which our detachments have had to encounter in the Nagpore territory, may be understood from the fact that out of forty-six

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE DRUNKARD.

Thou bright effulgence, pure celestial ray,
Oh! sacred wisdom guide thy poet's lay.
Assist my muse to form impressive truth
In a strong shield to guard the minds of youth
'Gainst drunkenness, that scourge of human life,
Morality's worst foe, demon of strife.
Let just description join'd to chaste design
Illume the whole and through each sentence shine;
While language pure, and diction suited best,
Adorn my song, like truth in beauty drest,
Refine each thought, inspire my rapturous soul,
And harmony (sweet nymph) shall crown the whole.
Like thy own numbers give my verse to flow,
Bold yet melodious, strong yet gentle too.
I feel thy genial spark my soul inspire;
And vent'rous, boldly dare to strike the lyre.
What haggar'd monster (phrenzy in his face
With fierce contorted look, and strange grimace,
With tott'ring limbs, and palsied hands unstrung,
His mouth in foam, blasphemy on his tongue,
Late reeling home from some lewd noisy quarrel
To midnight orgies, or unseemly brothel)
Attracts my astonish'd sight? I see thee now,
Death in thy eye, and murder on thy brow.
I know thee well—'Tis thou—Intemperance!
Thy horrid glare like lightning's vivid glance
Bespeaks thee Drunkenness, and gives th' alarm—
Thou more than monster in a human form.
Alas! that man endued with sense alone
Of all created things, that man is prone
T'indulge more sensual than the filthy swine;
To sacrifice his health, his all, to wine.
Ah! more than madness thus to point the dart
(Infatuation strange!) 'gainst his own heart;
His honey turn to gall, and what is worse,
To make the blessing meant, a very curse;
Despising wholesome virtue, laughs at fear,
Till dead perdition ends his foul career.
Cou'd but these dupes to pleasure, timely find
The shame, remorse, the sting, it leaves behind,
View but its dire effects in other men
And wisely viewing, profit by the scene;
Aghast they'd stand, whilst truth the viel withdrew
And gave the dire delusion to their view.
How would their 'stonished senses wildly gaze
And view the gulph with terror and amaze.
There'neath the mask of jollity and joy,
See brooding cares that happiness destroy:
And as the grand, the false delusion goes,
Behold a compound of all earthly woes:
See moody madness, heart corroding grief,
Despair and phrenzy, wild past all relief.
See death's grim train and all his sickly band
In pleasure's court, there take their formal stand,
Intent some luckless victim fast to seize—
Gout graps the toe, and palsy shakes the knees.
With mind and body weak, and nerves unstrung,
With hectic faultring voice and mem'ry gone,
See premature old age which art can't save,
And youth at thirty tott'ring to the grave.
What boots it learning opes her golden mine
Where brilliant wit and genius both combine
To twine the laurelled wreath around his brow,
If at thy shrine, 'nebriety, he bow.
Alas! the gifts that wit and sense bestow
But cast a clearer light, a warmer glow
T' expose the frailties of their owner's mind
To temperance dead, to drunkenness inclined.
They point him but the greater ridicule,
The butt, the jest, of every sober fool.
His wit sublime, and talents pure refined
T' intoxication's gulph are all consign'd.
Should (just heav'n avert it!) the all wise decree
Curse some fond wife with rising family
To drag through tedious life the galling chain
Of plighted troth, with such a sot, the bane
Of bliss connubial, ev'ry tender tie
That twines two loving hearts in one would fly
The vile infection; every tender fear
Of love, esteem, and all that makes life dear
Would shrink appall'd and hide its beauteous face
From vile intoxication's lewd embrace.
Beneath its baneful sway all virtue dies;
Health, fortune, fame, the willing sacrifice.
Then youth, beware; with cautious steps pursue
The glitt'ring prize, that mocks your thoughtless view.
Chuse temperance—with sober healthy mien.
T'wixt each excess, prefer the golden mean.
So on thy head shall buxom health alight
Whilst sweetest peace of mind, and prospects bright
With chearfulness (blest maid) thy constant guest
Shall sooth thy ev'ry passion into rest.

T. B.

(Continued from the third page.)

Camels, belonging to a party stationed a short distance from the Nerbudda, four only survived the exertion of a very limited period. The last rainy season has been in that quarter particularly severe.

We understand that some of the Goand Chiefs have tendered their submission to the British Government They no doubt perceive the uselessness of protracted resistance, and of making efforts in a cause which can never succeed. The presence of Appah Sahib seems to have stimulated several of them to support their former ruler. By the last accounts from the Nerbudda the Vakeel who proceeded on the part of the Ex-Rajah to Sir John Malcolm had not returned with the liberal terms that have been granted.

After the capture of Ambaghur, Major Wilson proceeded against another fortified place called Pownee, distant about 25 miles S. E. from Nagpore, and situated on the bank of a large river. On his arrival he found the enemy in great numbers, occuping, for nearly a mile in length, a kind of rampart resembling a ridge of hills, which so completely concealed the town & fort, that nothing could be done without previously dislodging them. Their disposition and appearance seemed to indicate an attack on our force. On examining the place Major Wilson found it impossible to turn either flank, and therefore resolved to attack their centre to the right and left of the Bhaer Gate, on the northwest side. The Light Infantry having been previously extended, under Lieutenent Hendrie, the main body of the 2d Battalion, 1st Regiment, were posted in support of the right and the Depot Corps, a considerable distance to the left. The party of the 6th Regiment of Cavalry was ready to enter the Bhaer Gate, & the Mogul Horse to act as circumstances required. The enemy in the mean time kept up a constant fire from numerous jinjals, matchlocks. and some small guns. Every thing being perpared the whole detachment advanced briskly, and drove them from their position at all points, and pushed them with such rapidity through the streets, that only a few had an opportunity of entering the fort. The walls were scaled in two places, and the fort fell into our possession with very little further resistance. The Mogul Horse, under Syud Reza Ali Khan, as soon as the infantry got over the rampart, advanced with great courage, and forced a Barrier Gate to the right, but the extent and intricacy of the place so completely favored the enemy's escape, that it was impossible for the Cavalry to act with effect. About 40 of the Mogul Horse, however, who had accidentally gone to the landing place of the river, south of the town, cut up several of the enemy, and hurried others so precipitately into their boats, that two of them sunk with the crowd, and every soul perished.

Shaik Adil, said to have been the chief Traitor, and the man who seduced the Rajah's garrison from their duty, was found among the killed. Several Officers of the Nagpore Government, who had been confined for not uniting in the rebellion, were released on our obtaining possession of the fort.

The force of the enemy is said to have been about 1500 men, of whom 150 were killed. The detachment under Major Wilson consisted of only a Jemmadar's party of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, 160 of the 2d Battalion of the 1st Madras Native Infantry, 80 men of the Depot Corps and 400 of the Reformed Horse.

CULTIVATION OF SAUGOR ISLAND.

We are informed that Government have acceded to the request of the Society, for clearing and cultivating Saugor, and have granted the Island free of rent and taxes, for a term of 30 years, and after that period, in perpetuity, for a rent of 4 annas per begah annually. They have also most liberally offered their cordial support towards the accomplishment of the desirable object in view, and the deeds of transfer will be delivered to the Society as soon as the shares are filled up, A Meeting of the Subscribers will be held at the Exchange Rooms, on Wednesday next.

The Govt. Gazt. November 5,

The latest intelligence, which had reached England from India, at the date of our latest paper (30th June) extended to the 26th January. Every apprehension as to the result of the War had been removed; and the mouths of those, hostile to the policy of the Marquis of Hastings, had been shut.

The Topaze Frigate was expected to sail from Spithead about the 12th July, and may therefore be soon expected She is said to be the bearer of ispatches for Ceylon, a course that at the present season of the year, will necessarily delay her arrival at Calcutta. The Liverpool Frigate had sailed in the end of June.

[*Asi. Mir. Nov.* 11, 1818.

American Extracts.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (GEORGIA,) JUNE 9.

GEN. JACKSON.

The President of the United States, in his Message to Congress of the 25th March, respecting the Seminole war, observes:—

"Orders have been given to the General in command not to enter Florida, unless it be in pursuit of the enemy, and in that case to respect the Spanish authority wherever it is maintained: and he will be instructed to withdraw his forces from the province as soon as he shall have reduced that tribe to order, and secured our fellow citizens in that quarter, by satisfactory arrangements, against its unprovoked and savage hostilities in future."

Between the declarations of the President, and the conduct of Gen. Jackson there is an obvious disagreement—whether the former be guilty of insincerity, or the latter has violated his instructions, time will develope.

Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 20.

PENSACOLA.

We understand that an express has arrived at Washington City, with despatches from the commandant at Pensacola, to the Spanish Embassy.—It is rumoured, that the despatches advise the Minister of the capture of the town and fort of Pensacola by General Jackson—that it was there presumed that war had been declared by the U. States against Spain, and in consequence of this presumption, the commandant had issued a proclamation. Since the execution of Arbuthnot, &c. particularly since the arrival of the express, the conferences between the Spanish and British embassies were more frequent and of longer duration than heretofore. It is believed that the return of the President of the U. S. is in consequence of these circumstances and conjectures.

We look with anxiety for official despatches from Gen. Jackson, in relation to the storming of Pensacola. We are the more anxious, as reports are industriously circulated of the American troops having suffered severely in the assault.

We must calculate on the efforts of the Spanish Ambassadors at the Courts of Europe, in consequence of our taking possession of some forts in Florida, to excite a jealousy that we are actuated by a dangerous thirst for power and aggrandizement, and our Ministers should endeavour to counteract these efforts; for if we have to break with one power, it is our best policy to conciliate all others.

BOUNDARIES OF LOUISIANA.

We have the satisfaction of examining Dr. John H. Robinson's Map of Mexico and Louisiana, and the advantages, besides the pleasure, of many conversations with that gentleman—from which we have taken the liberty to sketch the outlines of both.

The first object which attracts the eye of an American, in examining this map, is the astonishing difference in the claims to territory between the United States and Spain, the former commencing at the Rio del Norte, and with that stream, to the 40th degree of N. Latitude, and with that parallel to the Pacific Ocean. The latter commences on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Quelque, and with that stream to its source: thence a direct line to the point where the road from Natchitochez to St. Antonio, crosses the Aroyander: six miles west, from thence due north, until that line intersects the Mississippi River; which is near the mouth of the river St. Peter; thence with that stream to its source; thence indifinitely north. This eastern boundary of the claims of the Spanish Government to territory in Mexico, if established, would not leave a territory on an average of 100 miles in extent, distant, to the eastward of the Mississippi River.

We cannot forbear expressing surprize, when we see the proposed western limits of Louisiana, by the president of the United States to Don Onis, Minister of Spain; near the government of the U. S.; by which the President offers to relinquish two thirds of the territory claimed under the purchase of Louisiana, and our mind has been the more particularly impressed with this extraordinary proposition, when we recollect that under every administration since that purchase, it it has been maintained that our claim extended to the Rio del Norte—Now if that claim be founded in justice, as we have a right to believe it was, the American people will cheerfully defend it.

The territory proposed to be relinquished by the president, contains about 697,216,000 acres of land, which embraces more than one half of all the great rivers which water the plains between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains; together with all the territory lying between the 40th, and 48th, parallel of north latitude and the said mountains and the Pacific Ocean;—and which at the average price of the prime lands would produce a revenue of D2,784,868. This territory is greater than that of the United States previous to the acquisition of Louisiana.

The total difference of the claims between the United States and Spain, to the same territory, amount to 1,024 928,000.

NORFOLK, JUNE 15, 1818.

The President having received letters from Washington requiring his speedy return, was under the necessity of deferring a further examination of the country in the vicinity of this post, and took his departure in the Nonsuch on Saturday morning, intending to touch at Hampton and Old Point Comfort. On his way down Elizabeth River he landed at Craney-Island, and inspected that important fortress, memorable as the guardian post which breasted the shock of battle, and saved our town from the ravages of a powerful and vindictive foe. The Nonsuch having a proportious breeze since her departure, the President will probably be in Washington to-morrow.

Herald.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 17.

Private letters from Georgia, received in the city yesterday, state that on the 21st of May, General Jackson took possession o Pensacola; having made certain requisitionsf which had not been complied with, he carried the fortress by storm.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 2.

(From the Muledgeville Journal. May 26.)

FROM THE ARMY.—We have conversed with several Officers lately from the army; they state, that the two British Emissaries captured at St. Marks and Suwannee, Arbuthnot and Amburster, both accomplices of the notorious Woodbine, have been tried by a Court Martial, of which General Gaines, was President, and being found guilty of exciting the late Indian war, were executed on the 27th of last month; the former was hanged, and the latter shot.

Arbuthnot had been a Captain in the British service, was about 40 years of age, of genteel appearance, and met his fate like a soldier. When the executioner was fixing the rope round his neck, he desired not to be handled so roughly; observed he was gentleman; and some say, spoke of his death being avenged: his property he requested should be given to his son. Ambruster was young, not exceeding 25; at first he was insolent and contumacious, but as death began to look him in the face, he lost his composure, and died more like a woman than a man.

The evidence against both, we understand, was clear and strong. Letters, advising the enemy of the movements of our army, and how to act, were intercepted.—Documents were also found, proving beyond doubt, that a criminal correspondence had been some time kept up by them and the Governor of New Providence, with the Indians and renegado Ne-

(Continued in the Supplement)

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UPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

roes in Florida; but how indignant must every ne be, when informed that the prophet Fran-s, who was hanged a little before, had in is pocket a new commission of Brigadier Ge-eral from the British Government, supposed o have been given to him during his late visit o England, whence he had not long returned. s a scrutiny, we are assured, will develop e blackest perfidy towards this country, Britain will likely be disposed to let t where it is.

ISH EXTRACTS.

NING CHRONICLE.

APRIL 27, 1818.

treal Papers are arrived to the 6th ult. ne 2d of March, bills of indictment were against Cuthbert Grant, Alexander ser, Thomas M'Kay, and fourteen others, or the murder of Governor Semple and twenty thers, near the Settlement of Red River, on the 9th of June 1816. True bills were also found gainst a number of persons as accessaries efore and after the fact, and for pillaging and burning the settlements on the Red River.

24, JUNE.

SCOTS ELECTIONS.

The Honourable Captain Dundas, son of rd Dundas, will be returned for Orkney and hetland.

r John Marjoribanks will, it is said, be ed for Berwickshire.

e Sheriffs of Lanarkshire, Stirlingshire, and it is rumoured Ross-shire, have fixed the same day, 2d July, for the election of the Members for these different counties. We tated formerly that the most extraordinary influence had been used in Lanarkshire to promote the views of the Ministerial Candidate. It is said that the 2d of July has been chosen, because some Ministerial voters will that day be entitled to be put on the roll. If the day of election had been delayed a day or two longer, a number of the other Candidates friends would have been entitled to make the same demand. We trust, nevertheless, that the freeholders of Lanarkshire will do their duty. The Parliamentary conduct of Lord Archibald Hamilton has had a redeeming effect on the character of Scottish Representatives; and it will be an everlasting disgrace to Lanarkshire if he is not returned.

Mr. Mackenzie, of Applecross, will, it is said, be the successful Candidate for Ross-shire.

Colonel Baillie, of Leys, has started for the Anstruther district of burghs, in opposition to the Lord Advocate. His friends are sanguine of success, but a keen struggle is expected.

The Honourable Mr. Primrose is the popular Candidate for the Stirling district. The consistent conduct of the Magistrates and Council of Culross has been strikingly contrasted by the abominable tergiversation of the Queen's Ferry Junto.

26, June.

Extract of a Letter, dated Madrid, June 10 1818.

Capt. Sierra and Mr. Alvarez both implicated in the affair of General Porlier, and for a long time confined in the public prison of Corunna, by a sentence, confirmed by the King, have been condemned to be hung. Several bodies of troops are in motion towards Galicia, the ports of which quarter are on a war footing. The troops which were in Valladolid, Haro and Burgos, have commenced marching for Santander and Bilboa, with a corresponding train of artillery. The troops stationed in Andalusia receive only a quarter of their pay, and five days in the week the soldiers have no mess. The Colonel of the regiment of Soria, in Seville, seeing that his soldiers had nothing to eat, ordered them to be assembled, and at their head moved forward to the house of the Governor, to whom he exhibited the situation of his officers and men. The result was, that the Governor ordered the money that was in the treasury to be delivered out to him.

'Letters received in Spain from Buenos Ayres mention the favourable reception the Spanish refugees had met with, & the flourishing state of the country. The Liberales who had arrived in the River Plate were astonished at the organization of the Government, and the Administration of justice, forming a great contrast with that of the country they had escaped from.

'The Bishop of Orense died on the 20th May, and bequeathed a considerable sum of money to be divided into three parts. The first for the Apostolic See; the second for the private purse of King Ferdinand VII; and the third for those of the Inquisitors who had been persecuted or injured under the Administration of the Cortes.'

NEW TIMES.

30, JUNE.

The East India Company has just concluded with the copper companies of London and the country a contract for one thousand tons of tough cake copper, for which the Company is to pay 193l. per ton. Last year the Company purchased from the same parties a large quantity of the same sort of copper, for which they only paid 100l. per ton.

The negociations that were carrying on between the Courts of Sweden and Denmark, with respect to the indemnities due to the latter, in virtue of the Treaty of Kiel, had hitherto been attended with so little success, that the King of Denmark thought proper to request the mediation of the four great Powers of Europe in order to terminate the affair, and proposed that the negociations should be continued at London by the Ministers of the four Allied Powers on behalf of the two Courts interested in it. Since then, however, it appears that the Swedish Court, dissatisfied that Denmark should have applied to Austria, England, Prussia and Russia, has just renewed the negociations at Copenhagen on the original grounds.

The Journals from all parts of the Continent agree inrepresenting the promise of the coming harvest as flattering in the extreme. The oldest persons do not remember to have ever seen the crops and fruits of all kinds so far advanced at this period of the year as they are at present.

Those very respectable Members of the late Parliament, Charles Forbes and Kirkman Finlay Esqrs. have been returned for the Borough of Malmesbury in Wiltshire. Their election took place on the 19th instant.

INDIA HOUSE.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17th JUNE.

A quarterly court of Proprietors was held at the India House. On the motion of the Chairman, Mr. Pattison, the dividend was declared to be 5¼ percent.

On the Chairman announcing that a bill for consolidating the laws respecting the India Company had passed thro' Parliament and became a law, Mr. R. Jackson and Mr. Hume strongly condemned the act. The former alledged that that act was the same as would be an enactment for trial by jury, with a proviso that the verdict should be given according to the direction of the Judge. It was public control merely in point of name and would require revision in the course of a few months.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Hume, the chairman said that instructions had been given for regularly forwarding to the Court of Directors the memorials of Officers in India seeking a redress of grievances; a course which was highly commended by the Honorable Members.

Mr. Hume next adverted to the items which appeared in the accounts relative to the expenses incursed at St. Helena. In 1814 the expenses of the Company for that Island amounted to £79,000, but they had since gone on gradually increasing until last year, when the charge amounted to £173,000. This great increase he understood was occasioned by new circumstances in which the Government of that Island was placed; but he wished to know whether the Company was to go on with this increasing expenditure without the certainty or even the hope of being repaid.

The Chairman observed that it had been arranged with Government that the Company was not to be burdened with any of the expenses which a change of circumstances had occasioned in that Island, beyond the original charge. All the additional expenses would be regularly charged to Government.

After much desultory discussion occasioned by questions put by Mr. Hume respecting items of expenditure. The Court proceeded to the consideration of

Mr. HUDLESTONS MEMORIAL.

Mr. Hudleston stated that he had delivered into the Court of Directors a memorial in vindication of his conduct in the South of India, to be, through that Court, communicated to the general Court of Proprietors. As he had originaly stated when the charge against him was brought forward by a proprietor, he was prepared to justify himself, or to vacate his seat. He now moved that the memorial and documents connected with it be now read.

The clerk then read the memorial, which related to a passage in Col. Mark Wilks's Historical Sketches of the South of India, commented on in the Quarterly Review for February last. It was of great length and the reading occupied above an hour and a half. The shortest, and also the clearest way in which the subject thus brought forward can be rendered intelligible, will be to describe part of the comments of the review, and afterwards state the explanations given in the memorial. The Reviewer after charging Col, Wilks with traducing both the living and the dead, proceeds to observe, that two of the three commissioners who were sent by Lord Macartny to make peace with Tippoo Sultan (afraid for their personal safety) are accused by Col. Wilks of having secretly concerted a plan for their escape on board a ship, of concealing their intention from the other Commissioners till they were actually on their way to embark, and of abandoning the officer commanding the escort, sent for their protection, four other officers (one of whom was their own Aid-de Camp,) their guards and other attendants to their fate, a fate that could not be doubted at the hands of a ferocious tyrant and who had already caused three gibbets to be erected, one before the tent of each commissioner. Colonel Wilks found nothing in the official records of any such intention, but he found something about a white handkerchief, which led General MacLeod to an unwarrantable and unjustifiable assertions of an intended escape. This mystery induced the historian to institute further, enquiry and the result proved the result of sacrificing a party of innocent persons, sent expressly as a guard to the Commissioners, and that it was only prevented by a premature discovery. The two Commissioners thus calumniated, says the reviewer, were the late Sir Geo. Staunton and Mr. Hudleston. The latter is not only living, but holds a seat in the direction of the India Company; and we take it for granted he will find it necessary to wipe off the stain, or failiug to do that, to resign.—The memorial in disproving the accusation observes, that the calumny rests altogether, according to Colonel Wilks's account of his authority, on a black servant. That this man might have told such a story to Colonel Wilks the memorialist did not doubt, tho' he had heard of it with great surprise: but besides his solemn declaration that it was unfounded, he could shew by circumstances, as far as could be done after so great a lapse of time that it was altogether improbable. The informant states that having been in the outer division of the tent in which the conferences were carried on between the commissioners and Tippoo's ministers, he heard of a plan for escaping settled between the two commissioners, Mr. Hudleston and Mr. Staunton; and that while they were settling this, strangers were dismissed. Now there was no other tent in which conferences were held except in Tippoo's durbar, and from it the commissioners had no more power of dismissing strangers than a foreign minister in this country could have from an office of the government. They were besides on all occasions watched by a native of the Carnatic, whom Tippoo appointed to attend them, who understood English perfectly well, tho' he pretended to be ignorant of it. He was always placed beside them to listen to their conversation; so that, according to this story they must have talked low enough not to be heard by this man, who was with them in the inside of the tent, and yet loud enough to be heard by the black servant, who was in the outward part of it. The informant stated that Mr. Sadler, the first commissioner, was not to be informed of this plan until every thing was prepared, and then he was to have his option, either to escape with the other two, or be left to his fate. A signal was to be made to the shore to Cap. Scott, commanding the vessels in Mangalore roads who was to be prepared to favor the escape.

It was impossible that this could be true, unless the first Commissioner had always continued in complete ignorance of the scheme; and how could that be supposed possible, since, according to the story, his friend Captain Scott and several others were acquainted with it? But after it came to Mr. Sadler's knowledge, as it must have done if true, would he, during the whole of his remaining life, have concealed a project by which he was to be so basely sacrificed? In referring to transactions that had occured 34 years ago, the memorialist had to regret that this charge had not been brought forward while Sir G. Staunton and Mr. Falconer, the Surgeon, who was of the party, were still in life. Many little circumstances, now perhaps inexplicable, might have been easily accounted for, had attention been called to them before death had shut up every avenue to complete investigation. The records of the negociation, however, the only document to which he could resort, did not leave him only entirely destitute of the means of vindication. From what was passing in the discussions at the time refered to, there was an impression on his mind that some plan must then have been in contemplation for opening a communication with the ships in the roads, in order afterwards to concert measures with Genl. Macleod, & that the reports which had got aboard respecting this plan had given rise to the story of a wish on the part of the Commissioners to escape. Tippoo had shown great jealousy, and therefore a person had been sent to settle a plan of signals for the purpose of communicating the result to the ships in Mangalore roads, in the case of the negociation being broken off. This was the foundation of that part of the story which stated a man to have been sent out to wave a white handkerchief. As to the statement that the second Commissioner had afterwards informed the Commander of the escort of the plan for an escape, that was obviously improbable, as it supposed him to be giving information which condemned himself. Since his attention had been called to this charge, a publication on the same subject had appeared from the pen of Sir T. Dallas and a letter written by Col. Wilks had appeared in the Times Newspaper. The former only reiterated the assertion which, from what was stated, must now appear unfounded. From a passage in Col. Wilks's letter it might appear that he (Mr. Hudlestone,) had been written to on the subject, but this was a mistake: The Correspondence alluded to related to a challenge sent to the enemy by the Company's Troops for single combats, and Tippoo's answer. At that time he had friends in the Government of Madras who would not have kept the secret from him, if any idea of a charge of this kind had reached them. He had lately written to Sir. C. Oakley who was then in the Government of Madras, to learn whether he had ever heard any thing of this plan of escape. His answer was, that he had seen the passage in the Quarterly Review, but that it made no impression upon him He never heard any surmise against the conduct of any of the Commissioners; on the contrary, every one at Madras was sensible of the difficulties that had been got over. Great rejoicings he recollected, took place, and every body was happy at the termination of the Negociations in a glorious peace. Thus much for the opinion of Sir Charles Oakley. For himself, he must solemnly declare that he had no impression of fear during the negociation; and if the Officers of the es-

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cort had any, Capt. McAlister the Commander and all the rest had a singular talent at disguising it. His entertaining no apprehension did not arise from his believing Tippoo incapable of trerchery, but he knew that he was not an idiot and that he would not commit an action which would have been to throw away the scalbard and never more to think of peace with a British Government. In addition to his denial of the charge, he could farther show, that at the time he was said to be planning an escape, he was busily engaged in forming propositions for peace. He had been so engaged from the 23d February to the 9th March 1784; and the record of the Commissioners, showed that the terms on which the peace was concluded were drawn up by him, and that he had stated to the other Commissioners, as his reason for proposing them, his conviction that they would be agreed to by Tippoo. According to the charge however, while he was framing propositions which he was satisfied in his own mind, would bring about a peace, he was planning an escapes from the belief that no peace would take place. A considerable part of the Memorial was occupied by a vindication of the terms of the peace of Mangalore. Contrary to the assertion in the History, that Tippoo had been reluctant to conclude the peace, he signed it in a very ostentatious manner in the presence of the Vahkeels of several states, in order to show that he had now got rid of his only enemy. The peace had been eulogized by Burke, and the Commissioners received the thanks of the Court of Directors and of Parliament. The story of the Gibbets was a circumstance that could be easily explained. Several Gibbets had been erected for the exeeution of persons, who had under Mahmed Ally, been engaged in an insurrection against Tippoo, when the commissioners arrived, their attendants accidently pitched their tents at a short distance from these Gibbets, and if seen from the ships, might be supposed to be at the doors of the Commissioner's tents. A letter from Gen. Macleod had been relied on; but at that time, that Commander, who was within a day's march of Tippoo's lines, was likely to give credit to any story, that favored a renewal of the war.

In the course of the memorial, Mr. H. expressed great regard for the character of Sir G. Staunton, but in one part of it, the Non-Member was understood to state, that the article in the Quarterly Review, was supposed to come from the pen of a friend of Lord Macartney and Sir G. Staunton.

After the reading of the Momorial, a conversation took place, in the course of which Mr. Hume moved that copies of the letters of General Macleod and other documents referred to, should be laid upon the table.

A proprietor observed, that at the last ballot, there was not a single scratch against the name of Mr. Hudleston, which was a proof that the declaration made by that Gentleman, that the story was untrue, was fully believed by the proprietors. They were convinced, that Mr. H. was innocent of the charge, and he would therefore recommend that an extinguisher should be put upon it.

Mr. Hudleston said, on the occasion of the ballot he had given a pledge, that if he should be re-elected he would disprove the charge. Many persons had perhaps voted on the expectation of his redeeming that pledge, and he had therefore thought it his duty to come forward with the long statement they had heard. He wished it to be on the table for the perusual of the proprietors at large.

Mr. Hume vindicated himself from the imputation, that he had made a charge against Mr. Hudleston on this subject. He had merely alluded to the statement in the Review, but was interrupted, and several speeches followed before he had an opportunity of explaining. He did not hesitate to say that the explanation appeared satisfactory; but he could not agree to put an extinguisher upon the charge: as it was before the Court, it must be submitted to the decision of a regular vote.

Mr. R. Jackson agreed with the last speaker, that there ought to be no extinguisher, and that the question must be decided by a substantive vote. He thought it very probable that the story had originated in a plan for opening a communication with the shipping, in the event of Tippoo breaking off the negociation. Both Sir T. Dallas and Colonel Wilks assumed, that there was a wish for such a communication. In the last number of the Review, the author of the Article reports, that as far as Sir G. Staunton is concerned the story is destitute of truth, and calls upon Mr. Hudleston to prove it to be so, the Court of Directors should be, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion, and in order to remove every unfavorable suspicion, the affair should be submitted to the decision of the Court.

The Memorial was then laid on the table, and copies of General McLeod's letter, and other documents were ordered.

[*London Correspondent of the India Gaz.*

The following Epidode is selected from amongst the specimens given by the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, of the style of an heroic poem which has lately appeared from the pen of the Revd. Mr. H. H Milman, the author of the 'little poem 'the Apollo Belvidere', and of the tragedy of Fazio. The title of the work is 'Samor, Lord of the bright city', and the story is framed from a portion of our English history.

"Constantine, the king of Britain, is defeated and slain at the battle of Arles, and Vortigern, being the person of greatest authority with the army, is chosen to succeed him to the exclusion of the hereditary claimants. In his wars with the Scots, he calls in the assistance of the Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, who subdue them. The poem commences with their triumphal entry into London, when, at a feast given on the occasion, Vortigern is captivated by the beauty of Rowena, the daughter of Hengist. He marries her and bestows the crown of Kent upon her father. The independent Barons, jealous of the Saxons, enter into a confederacy to depose Vortigern and elevate the sons of Constantine to the throne. They are successful in their first attack upon the Saxons, but being deceived into a parley and invited to an entertainment, the whole of the British Chiefs, except Samor (Earl of Gloucester,) are treacherously murdered. He fights his way thro' the assassins, and flies to his baronial castle, where he finds his halls deserted, and his wife and children cruelly destroyed. He invokes the assistance of heaven to punish his barbarous enemies, and devotes himself to the cause of vengeance and his country."

"The daring exploits of this extraordinary hero occupy the greater part of the Poem; he assumes the name of the "Avenger," traverses the wildest as well as most civilized parts of the kingdom, exciting the passions and winning the admiration of both friends and foes; he hovers about the camp of the victorious Saxons, performs prodigies of valour, and gluts himself with the blood of his country's oppressors.

"During one of the Saxon entertainments, the exploits of Samor became the subject of debate, and various chiefs attest the heroic conduct of this "mysterious wanderer." Warmed by the recital, and ridiculing the fears of his associates, Abisa, the brother of Hengist, determines to encounter the object of their terror."

Upsprang young Abisa, and beauteous scorn
Curl'd his smooth cheek—"in tumult or in calm,
But have he blood within his beating veins
Mine is a steel of such a searching thirst,
I will drain its crimson source." "Thou! wanton Boy,"
The pale laugh wrinkling on his swelling lip.
"Thou, thou, (cried Offa) with thy mother's milk
Yet white within thy beardless cheek." "Proud Jute,
The stem of Woden is a mounting tree,
Its saplings soar to meet the golden Sun,
While tamer shrubs creep with base trail on earth.
Hengist, my King, my Brother! by our Sire
I swear, that ne'er again metheglin cup
Shall sparkle on these lips, till I have met
This mystic deity of Offa's fear."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Forth he springs
Hasty, lest valorous repentance fire
Some rival Erie of half his peril yet
To wrong him. In his tent, soft languid sounds
Expiring on her falling lute, arose
To welcome home her Lord his beauteous slave;
His slave! is that her slavery, round his neck
The snowy girdle of her arms to wreathe?
To catch a master's mandate doth she raise
The bashful fringes of her eyes, and meet
Those glances of no lordly scorn, that soothe
Her gentle wayward angriness of love,
Soothe, dare not chide, that coldness faint and brief
That would be wooed, but sweeter to be won?
Nor dares not she withhold that arm upraised
From their high stand the furniture of fight,
Glaive, corslet, morion, to displace; her touch
Now clings with soft resistance, playful now
Thwarts his stern purpose. "Oh, remove not them,
In hours of absence, thou too dearly lov'd!
They are my comfort, my companions they,
My all but thou: the dusky shades of eve
Brown o'er their glittering steel, and there array,
A bright and armed man; th'officious air
Gives motion, and with all thy graceful pride
Shakes the light plumage; thou art there, in spite
Of thy own tardy lingering, thou art there.
Oh! I have woke at midnight, when my soul
With thee hath been a wanderer through sad fields,
'Mid death and battle, though my lightest touch
Had prov'd thee by my side, yet my faint hand
Lack'd courage with that dangerous proof to front
My unsubstantial fears. Oh then, if light
Of star or moon on their blue surface gleam'd,
Or wind awoke them into sound, again
Calm on my pillow droop'd my cheek to rest,
Secure to find thee sweetly slumbering there.
Yet, yet unwon, oh, lighten that cold brow
And I will sing the soft and sleepy song
That makes a woman of thy angry eyes,
Lulls the rude tumult in thy troubled breast
Leaving nought there but melody and me."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"Peace, trembler, peace! to-morrow's dawn shall,
Borne in the shield of honour, on the necks [hall
Of his tall peers, thy Abisa; no voice
Silent, no quiet in the troubled air,
Restless with his hymn'd triumph, Offa's heart
Sick with wan envy. Then, Myfanwy, then,
My glory shall make rapture of thy tears.
And thou shalt bless the grief that wrings thee now."
"Oh, glory hath a stern and savage mate,
Danger, her lawless paramour, enfolds
Her beauties in his churlish arms. Oh pause,
And yet farewell, 'tis exquisite to part,
For oh, thou weep'st at parting. 'twas past hope
To see a tear on that stern face for me."—

She hath her last cold kiss through the barr'd helm
Won hardly; she is calm as though it dwelt
Yet on her lips, she hears his parting steps,
Yet lingers on her cheek that liquid glow,
That brilliant harmony of smile and tear,
That at the presence of the one belov'd
Flits o'er the settled purple of the cheek.
Oh, if soft woman hath her wilder fears,
She hath her wilder hopes, for man's stern grasp
Too thin, too airy! "Never yet found false
Thou wilt return;" (so wanton'd her gay dreams)
"So young, so lovely, fate would shame to snatch
So early the choice glories of the earth."—
Then safe she down triumphal coronets
To weave, but not in modest quiet grief,
And gentle resignation pale and mild,
But with a dancing heart and bright blithe eye;
And when her eyelids droop'd, soft o'er her came
A sweet inconstant slumber, such as sleep
Love-dreaming maidens ere their bridal morn.

But through the clear calm night, the azure plain
Of Heaven, with all its glittering paths of light
Distinct and dazzling, mov'd that fair-hair'd youth;
So, if old fable may be won to smile
Its grace upon our darker tale, the boy
Smooth-cheek'd Endymion, his enamoured Moon
Woo'd with no lawless witchcraft from her sphere:
Nor she delay'd her silver-saadal'd feet,
Gliding and glancing o'er the dews she came.
And curtain'd in a cloud of snowy light,
Mock'd mortal harps that hymn'd her cold and chaste.
No amorous fancies o'er thy downless cheek
Flushing their rosy heat, no love lipp'd tones
In sweet disturbance stealing on the air,
Young Abisa! with more imperious charm
Thou summon'st from wild wood or cavern'd heath,
Nor vainly, their fierce habitant. Behold,
A shadow by thine own, its stately length
On the white dews advancing; at thy side
The Avenger, as as upsprung from nether earth.

Then fatal gladness leap'd in that young heart,
He flung his vizor'd helmet proudly up,
And dash'd defiance 'gainst fierce Offa's dread.

But Samor, for when his pure heart was wean'd
From all the faint and feeble of his kind,
The mercies clung within, and gentleness
So mingled with his nature, that it slaked
Even the blood-thirsting phrenzy of revenge;
Samor that beauteous youth survey'd, the stars
Glimmer'd a blue and hazy light, that shewed
His soft locks spreading their bright clusters wide,
His vermil cheek most lovely in its wrath,
And brow that seem'd to wonder and delight
At its own dauntlessness. So tall, so fair,
Oft had he imag'd his own perish'd boy
In flower of youth, that flower which never bloom'd.
Tender and mild his voice, as though he spake
Even to that dead belov'd.—"Oh, brave and fair,
Why thus abroad amid the silent night,
With menace and fierce gesture wild and strange".
"Thou heardst my call, the surest my arms, my aim
Idly thou question'st."—"This not, gentle youth,
Thy golden luxury of hair, nor cheek
Warm in the rosy wantonness of youth,
But thy brave bearing, gallant mien and proud,
That winds long banish'd mercy round my sword,
To save from it one Saxon life."—"Soft praise,
And sweet from lady's lips: but not to hear
Smooth Flattery's descant come I, but to win
What, being won, is in its lofty self
Imperishable beauty, garlands youth
With honor passing the white hair of age,
Glory! the life of life."—"And is there none
Whose pillow dreams of thee are haunting now?
No mother, whose last waking thought was hope,
At morn, to meet thee in thy wonted glow
Of loveliness and life?' No gentle maid
Whom the bare thought of paleness in thy cheek,
Of death's wan chill upon thy brow, would waste
And wither like the canker'd flower of spring?
Return to her, oh fair, high-minded youth!
Ere yet too late, return."—But more delay
The hot youth brook'd not: down he clasp'd his helm,
And leaping to the frantic onset, cried,
"Now, Offa, for thy shame, and for thy meed,
My brother Hengist!"—As when lightning flame
Dashes at midnight o'er his slumbering lids,
Up starts the wild steed, all his tawny mane
Bristling and blazing, he devours the earth
In fury, even so sudden those rash words
Set flames upon the Avenger's brow, set wrath
On the impetuous motion of his spear.

Oh, holy Night! in thy injurious gloom
How blank the proud distinctions of man's fame!
Languor and loftiness, and shame and pride
In one dead darkness, deep forgetfulness,
Lie, as within a grave, till virtue's self,
But for her haughty consciousness within,
Might weary of her mute and viewless deeds.
Secret and still, that In might violate
Thy mysteries, and redeem from envious gloom
That Saxon boy's dead honours, dearly won,
Most dearly, yet most nobly. Morn shall tell
The issue of that conflict, but no morn
Will dawn upon his silent, perish'd praise.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Now from the state pavilion forth are pour'd
The synod of high banqueters, their eyes
Hot with loose raptures and distemper'd joy,
Voluptuously turbulent their souls.
Right in their way stood fix'd a lofty spear,
Not with gay garland crown'd or streaming silk;
But, with that beauteous head that yesternight
Confronted them with graceful pride; the cheek
Where wantonly youth's rosy banner gleam'd
Pale, dewy, stiffening, lifeless, lustreless?
Part matted with red damp the golden locks
Clung round the spear, part curling on the air,
Sad semblance shew'd of life, in all the rest
Making the stillness and fix'd cold more dreadful,

(No cheek was there so bright, voluptuous heart)
So hot, but, like bleak snow, fear fell on it
With a cold thrill and searching; if their sight
Had yet perception, humbler chiefs might draw
From high example comfort for their dread;
Brow might they see with kingly crown beset
White, sad, and shrunken as their own. Alone,
Fierce smil'd the pride of Offa; he held up
To those wan lips the sparkling shell of mead:
Drink, thou hast kept thy oath, drink, soft-lipp'd

"O'er all the camp spread loud and wide and
The name of Abisa; Myfanwy heard
Where lay she dreaming half, and fabling half
Of garlands and of gay truimphal pomp.
How nimble are the feet that bear light hearts;
She is gone forth, and all for joy forgot
The veil e'er wont to dim her dazzling cheek,
Forgot the braiding of her hair, the maid
So soft, so timorous, at the wanton breeze
She oft hath trembled, 'neath day's eye retired
Even from the fondness of her own loved youth.
Through files of warriors, who unease their brows
To fill their curious gaze, she hurries on,
She knows not what she sees, and only knows,
She sees not what she seeks, that cheek, that eye
Which fed on her with such excess of love
As if 'twere worse than blindness to lose sight
Of its sole idol; only she is blithe,
She only smiling 'mid those many sad.
She meets even all she longs for; up from earth
(For now from that sad eminence of scorn
Had friendly hand remov'd it, now had cleans'd
Its damp defilement) that dear face on her
Settled its fixed and inexpressive gaze.
Her mien was strangely rational, her look
Like one that calmly ponder'd what it saw,
Her voice articulate and passionless.
"Who hath done this?"—"The Avenger, the unknown,"
Spake many voices.—"Oh, my hands are weak;
Ye see them soft and delicate and white,
But thou, and thou, and thou, art bold and strong.
And bear'st bright armour, ye will sure requite
The slaughter on the slaughterer's head."
Brief moments of a stagnant grief, life p
As 'twould prolong unconsciousness, delay
Yet, yet that state that wakes with waking
Then kindled up her eye, but not with j
Then flush'd her cheek a light and sangu
That its fair marble flitted o'er, but left
Nor tinge nor warmth; she snatch'd up to h
That lifeless thing and fled; as some fond b
With spread wings hovering o'er her nest, loo
At some black shape of fear, then turns to se
If yet her callow brood are slumbering safe;
So wandering her dim eye on all around,
A non with full intensity of love,
Settled on her cold care. She reach'd the tent
There miserly her treasure she o'er broods;
She lays it on her lap, and sings to it,
Now gazes as she thought even yet those eyes
Might open, those wan lips their wonted sounds
Murmur, now almost sees a forming smile:
Now gaily carols on her broken songs,
Ever his favorite, most familiar tones,
And now breaks off, fearful to disturb
His quiet slumbers, only speaks in smiles,
Language by him e'er understood, and once,
Once her rash lips approach'd; so pass'd the hours
From earliest morning till the setting sun.
Then that wild spirit and playfulness of grief,
Sadden'd to dreary sobriety, gave place
Sweet-dreaming twilight to the bright clear day.

Then first she thought of beasts and fowls obscene
Battening on his fair limbs, no hand to heap
The scanty pity of a little earth
Upon the brave, the princely, and the fair.
Envious of partner in her sacred toil
Bearing her cold wan burthen in her arms,
Alone upon the pious quest she speeds.
She fears not, ah too wretched now to fear!
Darkness is on her steps, but what to her
Though nature's rich varieties are blank!
Her guide the unblinded sympathies within:
The love that link'd her to his living soul
Will light her to him lifeless; you wan stars,
That struggle with the haze, are bright enough
To beam upon the dead. But now more fast
Their golden cressets multiply, more clear,
And lo, fierce Offa in her path: his eye
Fix'd on her with a rude imperious lust,
As the pollution of his bad desires
Did honor to their victim. But the maid,
Unbelieving, unsuspecting aught impure,
With sweet beseeching, almost with caress,
Would win her onward passage; when her soul
Was startled into fear, she would not think
Such savage nature dwelt in human hearts.
She wept, she sued, she drew the veil away,
Upheld that lovely lifeless thing in vain:
The snowy dove is in rude kite's grasp;
Pale, fluttering, fainting; upon Heaven she call'd
Cruelly calm look'd on her the cool skies;
She call'd on Abisa, but only felt
More deeply that cold glassiness of face,
That dull, indifferent witness of her shame;
But in the stress and hurry of despair
Strange energy was hers, with frantic voice
She call'd on the Avenger—Lo, he comes,
Terrible in the silence of his arms,
And earth is dank with Offa's lustful blood.
But her first motion was a frantic kiss
On Abisa's cold lips, as though for him
Proud of the untainted treasure of her love,
Then turn'd to her Preserver, but with looks
Of loathing more than thankfulness: he stood
In gentle majesty serene, yet proud
Of that light victory, of prevented crime
Severely joyful; bitter strife of heart
Spake in her langunge—"Had it been but death,
I yet had curs'd thee! oh, look here, look here!
(And she withdrew the clust'ring curls that veil'd
The rigid deathfulness of that fair brow)
Oh, one sole feeling to this dead heart seem'd
A duty and delight, the hate of thee.
Cruel, even that thou enviest me, even that."—
"That, British maiden! is a Saxon's face,
Yet mourns thy amorous heart in guilty tears?"
"Is there not beauty in a Saxon's cheek,
Is there not music on a Saxon's tongue,
Is there not tenderness in Saxon hearts!
Oh, he is kind and true, his love to me.
Almost as deep and fond, as mine to him,
Wild that I am, he was, that fatal was
Makes agony my sacred thought of him."—

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